

## PART 51

### Alaska

51-I

# Alaska

## GENERAL

The major portion of the information on the population of Alaska, compiled from the Censuses of Population and Housing of 1950, is presented in this volume. It contains three chapters previously published as separate bulletins. Chapter A recapitulates the statistics on the distribution of the total population within the Territory (originally published in the Series P-A bulletin and in Volume I); Chapter B presents statistics on the general characteristics of the population of the various political subdivisions of the Territory, such as judicial divisions, and places having 1,000 inhabitants or more (originally published in the Series P-B bulletin); and Chapter C presents data on the detailed characteristics of the population of the Territory by urban and rural (originally published in the Series P-C bulletin).

The major part of this volume is devoted to the presentation of information on the characteristics of the population. Statistics on the general characteristics contained in Chapter B include data on urban-rural residence, age, sex, race, nativity, citizenship, country of birth, school enrollment, years of school completed, marital status, residence in 1949, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker, and personal income. In Chapter C, information on most of these characteristics is presented again but in greater detail. The characteristics in Chapter C include cross-classification of age with race, nativity, citizenship, marital status, relationship to household head, education, residence in 1949, and employment status; the occupational and industrial attachments of the labor force; and personal income.

Statistics on the number of inhabitants, as shown in Chapter A, and characteristics of the population, as shown in Chapters B and C of this volume for Alaska, are based on complete counts of the population. However, differences between figures for corresponding items in different tables may arise because they were prepared from separate tabulations. The resources available did not permit

a full adjustment of small processing differences, whereas in earlier censuses such adjustments were made.

In the Series P-A, P-B, and P-C bulletins, the tables were numbered in such a way as to provide a continuous series for each area when bound together in this volume. Thus tables 1 to 5 for Alaska present data on the number of inhabitants, tables 6 to 27 present the data on general characteristics of the population, and tables 28 to 61 present the data on detailed characteristics.

### PUBLISHED DATA FOR NONWHITE POPULATION

In Chapter C, statistics on race, marital status, school enrollment, years of school completed, residence in 1949, employment status, and occupation are presented by age for the nonwhite population of the Territory. In addition, persons of aboriginal stock are classified by age, race, and sex.

### AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Practically all of the statistics tabulated for the Territory, judicial divisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, are published in Chapter B.

Some of the detailed statistics tabulated for larger areas in connection with the preparation of Chapter C are not being published; for example, statistics on year of school in which enrolled and years of school completed, by color, for urban and rural areas. A complete description of these unpublished data can be obtained upon request.

The tabulated but unpublished statistics can be made available, upon request, for the cost of transcription or consolidation. If enumeration district data are desired, copies of maps showing enumeration districts can also be furnished, usually at nominal cost. Requests for such unpublished material should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

## POPULATION TRENDS

**The Territory.**—Alaska was acquired by purchase from Russia in 1867 and was organized as a Territory in 1912. Its population on April 1, 1950, according to the 1950 Census of Population, was 128,643. The Territory has a land area of 571,065 square miles. In 1950 there was an average of 22.5 persons per 100 square miles, as compared with an average of 12.7 in 1939. Among the Territories and possessions of the United States, Alaska ranked third in population and first in land area.

In 1880, Alaska had a population of 33,426 (table 1). In 1950, 70 years later, the population was nearly four times as large. In the decades from 1880 to 1890 and 1910 to 1920, Alaska lost population. Nearly three-fifths of the increase between 1880 and 1950 came between 1939 and 1950, when a gain of 56,119 was recorded. The rate of growth between 1939 and 1950, 77.4 percent, was second only to the rate of 98.4 percent experienced between 1890 and 1900.

The 1880 enumeration was the first in which the population of Alaska was included in a Federal census. This enumeration consisted of a canvass of all accessible settlements, supplemented by estimates, based mainly on records and personal knowledge of missionary priests, for those areas which could not be visited. A similar practice was followed in 1890, but the area actually canvassed in that year was larger than that visited in 1880, and at subsequent censuses the enumeration has generally been more nearly complete.

**Urban and rural population.**—The 1950 urban population of Alaska comprised 34,262 persons, or 26.6 percent of the total population of the Territory (table 1). The urban population of Alaska comprises all persons living in incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; the remainder of the population is classified as rural.

The 1900 Census was the first in which any place in Alaska had a population of 2,500 or more. The two places of this size in 1900—Nome and Skagway—had a combined population of 15,605, or 24.5 percent of the total population of Alaska. In 1910, the two places of 2,500 or more were Nome and Fairbanks. In 1920, only Juneau had more than 2,500 inhabitants; and the proportion of the total population living in places of this size had dropped to 5.6 percent, the lowest percentage during the period 1900 to 1950. In 1929 Ketchikan attained a population of 2,500 or more for the first time. In 1939 Anchorage qualified for the first time, and Fairbanks again attained a population of 2,500 or more. The four places of 2,500 or more in 1939 had a combined population of 17,374. In 1950, two villages, Eastchester and Mountain View, had more than 2,500 inhabitants, bringing the number of urban places to six. The 34,262 persons living in these six places represented an increase of 16,888, or 97.2 percent, over the population in places of this size in 1939.

The 1950 rural population of Alaska comprised 94,881 persons, or 73.4 percent, of the population of the Territory (table 1). Despite decreases in three of the intercensal periods between 1880 and 1950, the rural population in 1950 was nearly three times as large as it had been in 1880. The increase of 39,231 between 1939 and 1950 accounted for nearly two-thirds of the gain in the rural population over the 70 years and represented an increase of 71.1 percent over the 1939 rural population of 55,150.

The 1950 Census of Population is the first in which the population of Alaska has been classified in accordance with urban and rural residence. For comparative purposes, the population at previous censuses has been classified in accordance with the urban definition employed in 1950.

**Judicial divisions.**—Alaska has no county organization, but in 1909 it was divided into four judicial divisions, which are treated for census purposes as equivalent to counties. The least populous of the judicial divisions was the Second, which had a population of 12,272 (table 3). The most populous was the Third, which had 59,518 inhabitants. All four judicial divisions shared in the increase in population between 1939 and 1950, with the Third leading in both the amount and rate of increase. The gain of 40,206 for the Third Judicial Division was at the rate of 208.2 percent and accounted for more than seven-tenths of the population gain for

the Territory. Second in both the amount and rate of increase was the Fourth Judicial Division, which had an increase of 12,556, or 78.0 percent.

**Minor civil divisions.**—To the primary political divisions into which counties or their equivalents are divided, the Bureau of the Census applies the general term "minor civil divisions." The minor civil divisions in Alaska are the recording districts. Table 4 shows statistics on the population of each judicial division by recording districts for the past three censuses. The number of persons in the recording districts ranged from 30 in the Hyder district of the First Judicial Division to 32,060 in the Anchorage district of the Third Judicial Division.

The population of each incorporated and unincorporated place is shown under the population of the recording district in which it is located. Changes between the 1939 Census and the 1950 Census in the boundaries of the judicial divisions, the recording districts, and the incorporated places are shown in notes to table 4. For changes in boundaries prior to the 1939 Census, see reports of the Sixteenth Census (1940), *Population*, Vol. I, pp. 1192-1194, and reports of earlier censuses.

**Incorporated and unincorporated places.**—The incorporated places in Alaska are the cities and towns. In 1950 there were 28,338 persons living in the 9 cities and 19,292 in the 18 towns. The most populous incorporated place in Alaska was Anchorage, which had a population of 11,254 in 1950, or more than three times as large as in 1939 (table 2). Juneau, the most populous incorporated place in 1939, dropped to second place in 1950. Two additional incorporated places—Fairbanks city and Ketchikan town—had more than 5,000 inhabitants. Port Alexander city, the least populous of the incorporated places, had a population of 22.

Following the precedent of previous censuses of Alaska, a large number of places of settlement recognized locally were enumerated separately. Such places having 25 inhabitants or more are reported as unincorporated places. (Unincorporated places with fewer than 25 inhabitants were reported in 1939.) All unincorporated places are designated as villages. There were 43,142 persons living in the 260 unincorporated places shown in 1950. The largest of the unincorporated places, Eastchester village and Mountain View village, both of which are located in the outskirts of Anchorage, had 3,096 and 2,880 inhabitants, respectively.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions of the pertinent concepts used in the 1950 Census are given below. Several of these differ from those used in 1939. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. In many cases the new definitions were tested in connection with the Current Population Survey; and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics were developed.

### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with usual Census practice, each person enumerated in the 1950 Census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence or usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile, although, in the vast majority of cases, the use of these different bases of classification would produce identical results.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Visitors found staying in private homes were not ordinarily interviewed there. Information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landlords, etc. If an entire family

was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away and were also reported by their families at home.

Persons in the armed forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the judicial divisions and recording districts in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. In the 1950 Census, college students living away from home were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college, rather than as persons temporarily absent from their parental homes as was the practice in 1939. In 1950 the crews of vessels of the American Merchant Marine in harbors of the Territory were counted as part of the population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1950. In 1939 such persons were treated as part of the population of the port from which the vessel operated. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the place in which the institution was located; whereas patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily have short stays, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. All persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

## COMPLETENESS OF ENUMERATION

The degree of completeness of enumeration has always been a matter of deep concern to the Bureau of the Census; and, in the course of its history, a number of devices have been developed to aid in securing adequate coverage. These devices include the special procedures for the enumeration of transients and infants, urging notifications from persons who believed that they may not have been enumerated, and the early announcement of population counts in local areas to make possible the thorough investigation of complaints as to the accuracy of the count. In the 1950 Census earlier procedures were strengthened and additional procedures were introduced. Adequate handling of the problem of underenumeration involves not only the development of techniques in order to insure satisfactory coverage but also methods of measuring the completeness of coverage.

Prior to 1950, no method had been devised to give an over-all direct measure of the completeness of enumeration of the total population. For the most part, discussion in census reports was confined to qualitative statements based on various kinds of evidence. Some quantitative measures were developed, however. For example, the underenumeration of children under 5 had been estimated for recent censuses by comparisons of census counts with survivors of births in the preceding five years. Such comparisons indicate that the total understatement in the published figure for this age group was about 810,000 in the 1950 Census, according to a provisional estimate, and about 860,000 in the 1940 Census; the corresponding percentages were 4.8 and 7.6, respectively.

In the 1950 Census the population of all ages was re-enumerated on a sample basis in a carefully conducted post-enumeration survey, thus permitting a direct check on a case-by-case basis of the actual enumeration. The results of this survey indicate a net underenumeration in the census count of the total population of the United States of about 2,100,000, or 1.4 percent.

## URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

According to the definition that was adopted for use in the 1950 Census, the urban population of Alaska comprises all persons living in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining population is classified as rural. According to the new definition that was used in continental United States in 1950, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. No "urban fringes" were delineated for Alaska in 1950 since it had no city of 50,000 or more. If the closely built-up area adjacent to Anchorage city had been described as a fringe, however, it would have included essentially three unincorporated places—Eastchester village, Mountain View village, and Spenard village—the first two of which have already been included in the urban population since they have more than 2,500 inhabitants. Hence, the urban definition for Alaska is virtually comparable with that used in the States.

## FARM POPULATION

There were 1,712 persons living on farms in Alaska in 1950. The farm population includes all persons living on farms without regard to occupation. Since the farm population, practically all of whom live in rural areas, forms such a relatively small part of the total rural population, no separate data have been tabulated for this segment of the population.

## QUALITY OF DATA FOR SMALL AREAS

Users of data for the smaller areas should bear in mind that the data for such areas represent the work of a very small number of

enumerators (often only one or two). The misinterpretation by an enumerator of the instructions for a particular item may, therefore, have an appreciable effect in the statistics for a very small community, even though it would have a negligible effect upon the figures for a large area.

## MEDIAN

The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and personal income which appear in this bulletin. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value. In the computation of the medians, cases for which information was not reported are omitted. The median income for persons is based on the distribution of those reporting \$1 or more.

## RACE AND COLOR

## Definitions

The concept of race as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationalities. Persons of mixed white and nonwhite parentage are classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent, and mixtures of nonwhite races are classified according to the race of the father.

**Color.**—The term "color" refers to the division of population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Aleuts, Eskimos, Indians, Negroes, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

**Aboriginal stock.**—This classification includes all persons who are Aleut, Eskimo, or Indian.

**Other races.**—This category includes Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and other nonwhite races.

## Mixed Parentage

Persons of mixed white and nonwhite parentage are classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent, and mixtures of nonwhite races are classified according to the race of the father.

## AGE

## Definitions

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of his enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the age of each person as of the date of his visit rather than as of April 1, 1950. In most cases the age reported would have been the same on either basis.

## Assignment of Unknown Ages

When the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other available information such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, age of other members of the family, and type of household. Age was estimated by this procedure in the 1950 Census for less than 0.1 percent of the population of Alaska. This method of assigning unknown ages on the basis of related information was used for the first time in the 1950 Census of Territories and possessions. In previous censuses, persons of unknown age were shown in a separate category. The summary totals for "14 years and over" and "21 years and over" for earlier censuses presented in this volume include all persons of "unknown age" since there is evidence that most of the persons for whom age was not reported were in the age classes above these limits.

## Errors in Age Statistics

A considerable body of evidence exists which indicates that age is misreported in several characteristic ways and that certain age groups are less completely enumerated than others in censuses.

Since adequate statistics on migration during the decade are lacking for Alaska, a definitive analysis of Alaskan age statistics cannot be made. For the United States as a whole, however, there appears to be an underenumeration of children under 5 and of males between the ages of 18 and 24 years. Likewise, there appears to be a deficit of persons in the age range 55 to 64 years, which is roughly offset by an excess over the number expected in the age group 65 years old and over.

### NATIVITY

In this volume, the population is classified according to place of birth into two basic groups, native and foreign born. A person born in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions is counted as native. Also included as native is the small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. Since the Republic of the Philippines was established as an independent country in 1946, persons born in the Philippine Islands were classified as foreign born in the 1950 Census whereas in earlier censuses such persons had been classified as native. The small number of persons for whom place of birth was not reported were assumed to be native.

Because of the declining numerical importance of the foreign-born population, nativity has not been used so extensively for cross-classification in 1950 as in earlier censuses.

### CITIZENSHIP

The classification of the population by citizenship embraces two major categories, citizen and alien. Citizens are subdivided into native and naturalized. It is assumed that all natives are citizens of the United States. In addition to the citizen and alien categories, there is a third group, made up of foreign-born persons for whom no report on citizenship was obtained, designated "citizenship not reported." Since it is likely that most of these persons are aliens, they are often included with "alien" in summary figures for total aliens.

### MARITAL STATUS

#### Definitions

In the 1950 Census, data on marital status are based on the replies to the question, "Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or [has he] never [been] married?" The classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as married comprise, therefore, both those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported in common-law marriages are classified as married. Those with annulled marriages are classified as single. Since it is probable that some divorced persons are reported as single, married, or widowed, the census returns doubtless understate somewhat the actual number of divorced persons who have not remarried.

The category "Married" is further divided into "married, spouse present" and "married, spouse absent." A person is classified as "married, spouse present" if the person's husband or wife was reported as a member of the household or quasi household in which the person was enumerated, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The number of married men with wife present classified as heads of households is the same as the number of wives of heads of households shown in the tables on relationship to head of household, except for differences arising from methods used in processing the data. The number shown as not head of household is the same as the number of married couples without own household, except for differences arising from processing methods used.

Persons reported as separated are included in the larger group designated as "married, spouse absent." Separated persons include those with legal separations; those living apart with in-

tentions of obtaining a divorce, and other married persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouse because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons employed and living for several months at a considerable distance from their homes, those whose spouse was absent in the armed forces, in-migrants whose spouse remained in another area, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions, and all other married persons (except those reported as separated) whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse.

Differences between the number of married men and the number of married women arise from spouses having their usual residences in different areas, from the relative completeness of enumeration of men and women, and from errors of response and the processing methods used.

**Married couple.**—A married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. Married couples are classified as "with own household" if the husband is head of the household. Other married couples, classified as "without own household," may be living in households as relatives of the head or as lodgers or employees, or they may be living in quasi households, such as large rooming houses or hotels.

#### Comparability

The category "Separated" was included in the question on marital status for the first time in 1950. Previously, the question included the categories "Single," "Married," "Widowed," and "Divorced." This change may have made the number of persons reported as divorced somewhat smaller in 1950 than it would have been under the earlier procedure.

In 1950, as in previous censuses, marital status was not reported for a small number of persons. For such persons marital status was estimated in 1950 on the basis of age and the presence of spouse or children. In 1939 such persons for whom the status was not apparent from other information on the schedule were classified as single.

### HOUSEHOLD AND QUASI HOUSEHOLD

#### Definitions

**Household.**—A household includes all the persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes a dwelling unit. In general, a group of rooms occupied as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or a separate entrance; a single room occupied as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or if it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. A household includes the related family members and also the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the dwelling unit. A person living alone in a dwelling unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling unit as partners, is counted as a household. The count of households excludes groups of persons living as quasi households (see definition below).

The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of households. It excludes persons living in quasi households.

**Quasi household.**—Quasi households include all persons living in quarters not classified as dwelling units, for example, in houses with at least five lodgers, or in hotels, institutions, labor camps, or military barracks.

**Institutional population.**—The institutional population includes those persons living as inmates in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons, and jails. Staff members and their families are not included in the institutional population.

### Comparability

**Earlier census data.**—Minor changes in the instructions for identifying dwelling units in 1950 as compared with 1939 may have affected to a slight extent the increase in households between the two dates. For example, in the 1939 Census, the occupants of a lodginghouse were regarded as a quasi household if the place included 11 or more lodgers; in the 1950 Census the criterion was reduced to 5 or more lodgers. In general, however, the number of households and the number of occupied dwelling units in the 1950 Census may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families," "private households," and occupied dwelling units as shown in the census reports for 1929 and 1939.

In the 1950 Census, the number of households and the number of occupied dwelling units were identical by definition; small differences between these numbers appear in the published reports, however, because the data for the Population and the Housing reports were processed independently.

In certain Population and Housing reports of the 1939 Census, the average population per household included persons living in quasi households. Such persons were excluded in calculating the average population per household shown in the present volume.

The coverage of the institutional population in the 1950 Census is somewhat more inclusive than that in the 1940 Census. For example, patients in tuberculosis sanatoria were included in 1950 but not in 1939. Furthermore, the identification of other types of institutions such as nursing, convalescent, and rest homes was probably improved by the listing of the specific types in the *Enumerator's Reference Manual*.

### RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

#### Definitions

**Head of household.**—One person in each household is designated as the "head." The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households. The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the household. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the census.

**Wife.**—The total number of females shown under the heading "wife" is ordinarily somewhat less than the total number of married women with husband present, since the category "Wife" in the relationship tables includes only wives of heads of households. As indicated in the section on "Marital status," the number of "wives" is directly comparable with data in the marital status tables on the number of married men with wife present who are heads of households. Either of these figures may be used to indicate the number of "husband-wife households."

**Child.**—This category includes sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children of the head regardless of their age or marital status. It excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and, of course, any children of the head no longer living in the household.

**Grandchild.**—This category comprises all persons living in the household who are sons, daughters, stepchildren, or adopted children of a child of the head.

**Parent.**—This classification comprises both parents and parents-in-law of the head if living in the household.

**Other relative.**—This class includes such relatives of the head as sons-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews, brothers, aunts, grandparents, cousins, and great-grandchildren, if these are members of the household.

**Lodger.**—All persons in households who are not related to the head, except resident employees and their families, are counted as lodgers. Among these persons are lodgers, roomers, and boarders, and their relatives residing in the same household. Also included are partners, foster children, and wards.

**Resident employee.**—This category consists of all employees of the head of the household who usually reside in the household with their employer, and their relatives residing in the same house-

hold. The main types of such employees are cooks, maids, nurses, and hired farmhands.

### RESIDENCE IN 1949

Residence in 1949 is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration. As indicated by the categories in tables 13 and 40, residence in 1949 was used in conjunction with residence in 1950 to determine the number of persons who had changed residence from 1949 to 1950 in terms of broad areas. This question has been designed primarily to obtain a measure of immigration to Alaska.

### COUNTRY OF BIRTH

#### Definition

The statistics on this subject are based on the respondent's answer to the question, "Where was he born?" The classification is based on international boundaries as formally recognized by the United States in April 1950. It is likely, however, that some respondents reported in terms of countries as they existed at an earlier time.

#### Comparability

In 1939 the classification of the population was based on the political boundaries of January 1, 1937. The 1929 data are based on the political boundaries of that year, which were, in most respects, identical with those of January 1, 1937.

### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

#### Definitions

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to the question, "Has he attended school at any time since February 1?" This question was asked of persons under 30 years of age.

**"Regular" schools.**—In the instructions to the enumerators, enrollment was defined as enrollment in "regular" schools only. Such schools are public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, either day or night, that is, those schools where enrollment leads to an elementary or high school diploma, or to a college, university, or professional school degree. Enrollment could be full time or part time.

If a person was enrolled in such a school subsequent to February 1, 1950, he was classified as enrolled even if he had not actually attended school since that date. For example, he may not have attended because of illness.

If a person was receiving regular instruction at home from a tutor, and if the instruction was considered comparable to that of a regular school or college, the person was counted as enrolled. Enrollment in a correspondence course was counted only if the course was given by a regular school, such as a university, and the person received credit thereby in the regular school system.

**Kindergarten.**—Children enrolled in kindergarten were reported separately in 1950 and were not counted as enrolled in school. The statistics on kindergarten enrollment were tabulated only for children 5 and 6 years old. Nursery schools were not regarded as kindergartens or schools.

**Schools excluded.**—Persons enrolled in vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded from the enrollment figures unless such schools were graded and considered a part of a regular school system. Persons receiving on-the-job training in connection with their work were not counted as enrolled in school. Persons enrolled in correspondence courses other than those described above were not counted as enrolled in school.

#### Editing of 1950 Data

In 1950, as in prior censuses, persons for whom there was no report as to school enrollment are not shown separately. In both 1939 and 1950, the editing rules were determined largely on the basis of information on ages of compulsory attendance as compiled

by the United States Office of Education. In general, persons 5 through 17 years of age not reporting on school enrollment were treated as enrolled, whereas those 18 through 29 years old were considered not enrolled.

### Comparability

In 1950, for the first time in a decennial census, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified. In earlier censuses no specific instructions were given about kindergarten and, therefore, enrollment figures for children 5 and 6 years old undoubtedly included some children enrolled in kindergarten.

College students were enumerated in 1950 at their college residence whereas in previous years they were generally enumerated at their parental home. This change in procedure affected the comparability of 1950 and 1939 figures on school enrollment at college age.

Another factor affecting comparability was the change in the enumeration period. In 1939 the date of the census was October 1, and the question referred to school enrollment in the period from September 1 to the date of enumeration, that is, the beginning of the school term. On the other hand, the 1950 question on school enrollment referred to the period between February 1 and the date of enumeration when the school term was nearing its end. As a result, the proportion enrolled in school in 1950 is lower for children 5 and 6 years old since many children who had recently become of school age were obliged to wait until the next term before enrolling and is lower for persons of working age, some of whom had already dropped out of school.

## YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

### Definitions

The data on year of school in which enrolled were derived from the answers to the first of the following two questions, and those on years of school completed from the combination of answers to both questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school that he has attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools, as defined in the section on "School enrollment."

**Highest grade of school attended.**—The question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades, rather than the number of full school years which the person had spent in school.

In some areas in the United States, the school system has, or used to have, 7 years of elementary school rather than the more conventional 8 years. For the sake of comparability, persons who had progressed beyond a 7-year elementary school system were treated as though they had progressed beyond the usual 8-year system.

In the case of persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, the enumerators were instructed to obtain the approximate equivalent grade in the American school system or, if that were too difficult to determine, the number of years the person had attended school. Persons whose highest level of attendance was in an ungraded school were treated in similar fashion. Junior high school grades were translated into their elementary or high school equivalents. Persons whose highest level of training was by a tutor and whose training was regarded as qualifying under the "regular" school definition were also given the approximate equivalent in the regular school system.

**Completion of highest grade.**—The second question on educational attainment was to be answered "Yes" if the person had completed the full grade. If the person was still attending school in that grade, had completed only a half grade, or had dropped out of, or failed to pass, the last grade attended, the required answer was "No." In the case of persons who failed to report on com-

pletion of the grade, those classified as enrolled were assumed not to have finished and the others were assumed to have finished.

### Comparability

**Year of school in which enrolled and year of school completed.**—In the present volume, the year of school in which enrolled is shown for enrolled persons 5 to 29 years old, and the years of school completed are shown for all persons 5 years old and over.

For 1950, statistics on educational attainment for persons enrolled in school are shown in terms of the school year in which they were enrolled, whereas in the 1939 report statistics were shown in terms of the highest grade they had completed. The present procedure was adopted because it provides statistics in a form that should be generally more useful to those interested in school systems. Generally, for persons enrolled in school, the grade in which they are enrolled is one grade higher than the highest grade completed.

In the 1940 Census, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. Analysis of data from the census returns and from surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census using the 1940 type of question wording indicated that respondents frequently reported the year or grade in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The 1950 questions were designed to reduce this kind of error.

In the 1950 publications, each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who had gone only as far as the indicated grade which they had finished, and (b) persons who had attended the next higher grade but had not completed it. Data from a preliminary sample of the 1950 Census for persons of elementary and high school ages in continental United States show larger proportions in 1950 than in 1940 in both the modal grade and the next lower grade for a particular age, and smaller proportions in each of the first two grades above the mode. It seems reasonable to assume that, as a result of the change in questionnaire design, there was relatively less exaggeration in educational attainment in 1950 than in 1940, even for older persons. In the 1939 report, data on highest grade of school completed were published only for persons 25 years old and over.

### Median School Years

Median educational attainment, either in terms of the median year of school in which enrolled or median school years completed, is expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers. For example, the second year of high school is indicated by 10, and the third year of college by 15. For the sake of comparability, the first year of high school is uniformly represented by 9, although, as previously noted, there are some areas with only 7 years of elementary school.

The procedure used in both 1950 and 1939 for calculating the median years of school completed makes allowance for the fact that many persons reported as having completed a given full school year have also completed a part of the next higher grade. Specifically, it is assumed, for example, that persons who reported 6 full years of school completed had actually completed 6.5 grades. Actually, at the time of enumeration, persons enrolled in school had probably completed somewhat more than one-half grade beyond their last full year, on the average, whereas persons who had left school had probably completed less than one-half year beyond their last full year, on the average. A similar procedure was followed in the computation of the median school year in which enrolled.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

### Definitions

**Census week.**—The 1950 data on employment status pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.



The majority of the population was enumerated by the end of April. The 1939 data refer to a fixed week for all, regardless of date of enumeration.

**Employed.**—Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

**Unemployed.**—Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their community or in their line of work. Since no specific questions identifying persons in these last three groups were included on the census schedule, it is likely that some persons in these groups were not returned by the census enumerators as unemployed. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and experienced workers. When information on the schedule was insufficient for this distinction to be made, the unemployed person was classified as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience.

**Labor force.**—The labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed, as described above, and also members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" comprises the employed and unemployed components of the labor force. The "experienced labor force" consists of the armed forces, employed workers, and experienced unemployed workers. The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the two latter groups.

**Not in labor force.**—Persons not in the labor force comprise all civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. Persons not in the labor force are further classified in this report into the following categories:

1. *Keeping house.*—Persons primarily occupied with their own home housework.

2. *Unable to work.*—Persons who cannot work because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability. There is evidence, however, that some persons were reported as "unable to work" who were only temporarily ill or who, although elderly, were not permanently disabled.

3. *Inmates of institutions.*—Persons, other than employees and their families, living in institutions, such as homes for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons, and jails. Employees of institutions and their families are classified into employment status categories on the same basis as are persons living outside of institutions.

4. *Other and not reported.*—Persons in this general category include the following two groups:

a. Persons not in the labor force other than those keeping house, unable to work, or in institutions. This group includes students, the retired, those too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed.

b. Persons for whom information on employment status was not reported. It is estimated that employment status was not reported for approximately 1.2 million persons in continental United States or about 1 percent of the total United States population 14 years old and over. Approximately 45 percent of this group might have been added to the labor force had the necessary information been obtained.

### Basis for Classification

The employment status classification is based primarily on a series of interrelated "sorter" questions designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) Persons who worked at all during the census week; (b) those who did not work but were looking for work; and (c) those who neither worked nor looked for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. The four questions used for this purpose are described below:

1. *"What was this person doing most of last week—working, keeping house, or something else?"* This question was designed to classify persons according to their major activity and to identify the large number of full-time workers. Persons unable to work at all because of physical or mental disabilities were also identified at this point.

2. *"Did this person do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house?"* This question was asked of all persons except those reported in the previous question as working or as unable to work. It was designed to identify persons working part time or intermittently in addition to their major activity.

3. *"Was this person looking for work?"* Asked of persons replying in the previous question that they did not work at all, this question served to obtain a count of the unemployed.

4. *"Even though he didn't work last week, does he have a job or business?"* Persons temporarily absent from their job or business were identified by means of this question, which was asked of persons neither working nor looking for work.

### Problems in Classification

Classification of the population by employment status is always subject to error. Some of the concepts are difficult to apply in practice; but, more important for certain groups, the complete information needed is not always obtained. For example, housewives, students, and semiretired persons, who are in the labor force on only a part-time or intermittent basis, may fail to report that they are employed or looking for work unless carefully questioned. These are the groups for whom variability in response is relatively great in labor force surveys. The problem was probably more pronounced in the census since temporary and relatively inexperienced enumerators were used. In many cases, the enumerators may have assumed that such persons could not be in the labor force and omitted the necessary questions. As a result, they probably understated the size of the labor force and overstated the number of persons not in the labor force.

### Comparability

**Statistics on gainful workers.**—The data on the labor force for 1939 and 1950 are not exactly comparable with the statistics for gainful workers presented in earlier census reports because of differences in definition. "Gainful workers" were persons reported as having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census. A person was not considered to have a gainful occupation if his work activity was of limited extent. The labor force is defined on the basis of activity during the census week only and includes all persons who were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces in that week. Certain classes of persons, such as retired workers, some inmates of institutions, recently incapacitated workers, and seasonal workers neither working nor seeking work at the time of the census, were frequently included among the gainful workers; but, in general, such persons are not included in the labor force. On the other hand, the census included in the labor force for 1939 and 1950 persons seeking work without previous work experience, that is, new workers. In earlier censuses such new workers were probably for the most part not reported as gainful workers.

**1939 Census.**—During the period 1939 to 1950, various changes were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the



labor force.<sup>1</sup> Although the changes in questionnaire design were incorporated in the 1950 Census schedule and interviewing techniques were stressed in training, the quality of the 1950 statistics does not appear to have been much improved relative to that for 1939 by these measures.

The 1939 data for employed persons in this volume vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the Territory. Members of the armed forces living in the Territory in 1939 were originally included among employed persons in the published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the difference between the civilian and total labor force represents the armed forces. The appropriate 1939 figures for the employed shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of males in the armed forces living in the Territory at that time.

Statistics for persons on public emergency work in 1939 were originally published separately, but in this report they have been combined with those for persons seeking work in the figures on unemployed for 1939.

As noted above, the 1939 statistics pertain to the latter part of September, whereas the 1950 data refer, for the most part, to April. This difference appreciably affects the comparability of the employment status data shown for these two years, in view of the seasonal nature of economic activity in Alaska.

**Other data.**—Because the 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain governmental units. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Moreover, other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household reports include persons on the basis of their place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate persons to their place of work regardless of where they live. Comparisons between the two types of data should be made with caution for areas where a significant number of workers commute to or from other areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified by the Bureau as employed.

## WEEKS WORKED IN 1949

### Definitions

The statistics on weeks worked are based on replies to the question, "Last year, in how many weeks did this person do any work at all, not counting work around the house?" The data pertain to the number of different weeks during 1949 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the armed forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1949 is understated, because there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment.

### OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

In the 1950 Census of Population, information on occupation, industry, and class of worker was collected for persons in the experienced civilian labor force. All three items related to one specific job held by the person. For an employed person, the information referred to the job he held during the census week. If he was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the census week was reported. For an experienced unemployed person, the information referred to the last job he had held.

The classification systems used for the occupation and industry data for Alaska in the 1950 Census of Population are virtually the same as those used for continental United States and are described below. The few changes resulted from the need to set up as separate categories those occupations and industries which include significant numbers of workers in Alaska, but which, in continental United States, are of small numerical importance.

The continental United States systems were developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, and government agencies, and, in particular, the Joint Committee on Occupational Classification (sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the United States Bureau of the Budget). Information on these classification systems is given in the publication, *United States Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950. Information on the adaptation of these classification systems for Alaska can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

### Occupation

The occupation information presented here was derived from answers to the question, "What kind of work was he doing?"

**Classification system.**—The occupational classification system developed for the 1950 Census of Population of Alaska is organized into 12 major groups. The system consists of 496 items, 274 of which are specific occupation categories; the remainder are subgroupings (mainly on the basis of industry) of 13 of the occupation categories. For the detailed occupation table in Chapter C, certain of the occupation categories were combined, and the detailed occupation list used here consists of 455 items (table 46). The composition of each of the detailed categories (except those specially established for Alaska) is shown in the publication, *United States Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950.

In the cross-classification of occupation by age, race, class of worker, and income, intermediate occupational classifications of 92 items for males and 40 items for females have been used (tables 47 to 49). These intermediate classifications represent selections and combinations of the items in the detailed system. A listing of the relationship between the two levels of classification can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

<sup>1</sup> See U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946,"* Series P-50, No. 2, Sept. 1947.

## INTRODUCTION

51-XI

## List A.—RELATIONSHIPS AMONG CONDENSED, INTERMEDIATE, AND DETAILED INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS USED IN THE 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION OF ALASKA

[Figures in parentheses in third column are code designations in the Standard Industrial Classification; see text for explanation]

Condensed classification—31 items	Intermediate classification—56 items	Detailed classification—150 items
Agriculture, except hunting and trapping.....	Agriculture, except hunting and trapping.....	Agriculture, except hunting and trapping (01, 07 exc. 0713 and 074).
Hunting and trapping.....	Hunting and trapping.....	Hunting and trapping (074).
Forestry.....	Forestry and fisheries.....	(Forestry (08).
Fisheries.....		(Fisheries (09).
Gold and silver mining.....	Metal mining.....	(Gold and silver mining (104).
Mining, except gold and silver.....	Coal mining.....	(Metal mining, except gold and silver (10 exc. 104).
	All other mining and quarrying.....	(Coal mining (11, 12).
		(Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13).
		(Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14).
Construction.....	Construction.....	Construction (15-17).
	Logging.....	Logging (241).
	Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork.....	Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243).
	Furniture and miscellaneous wood products.....	Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249).
		Furniture and fixtures (25).
		Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (331).
		Other primary iron and steel industries (332, 339 <sup>1</sup> ).
		Primary nonferrous industries (333-336, 3392 <sup>1</sup> , 3399 <sup>1</sup> ).
		Fabricated steel products (19 exc. 194, 341-343, 344 exc. 3444, 346 <sup>2</sup> , 348 <sup>2</sup> , 3491-3495).
		Fabricated nonferrous metal products (3444, 3463 <sup>2</sup> , 347, 3489 <sup>2</sup> , 3496, 3497, 3499).
		Not specified metal industries. <sup>3</sup>
		Agricultural machinery and tractors (352).
		Office and store machines and devices (357).
		Miscellaneous machinery (351, 353-356, 358, 359).
		Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (39).
		Ship and boat building and repairing (373).
		Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371).
		Aircraft and parts (372).
		Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment (374, 375, 379).
		Glass and glass products (321-323).
		Cement and concrete, gypsum and plaster products (324, 327).
		Structural clay products (325).
		Pottery and related products (326).
		Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329).
		Professional equipment and supplies (194, 381-385).
		Photographic equipment and supplies (386).
		Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (387).
		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39).
		Meat products (201).
		Dairy products (202).
		Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (203).
		Grain-mill products (0713, 204).
		Bakery products (205).
		Confectionery and related products (207).
		Beverage industries (208).
		Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (206, 209).
		Not specified food industries. <sup>4</sup>
		Printing, publishing, and allied industries (27).
		Tobacco manufactures (21).
		Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224).
		Knitting mills (225).
		Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods (226).
		Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (227).
		Miscellaneous textile mill products (228, 229).
		Apparel and accessories (23 exc. 239).
		Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (230).
		Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261).
		Paperboard containers and boxes (267).
		Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264-266, 269).
		Synthetic fibers (2825).
		Drugs and medicines (283).
		Paints, varnishes, and related products (285).
		Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products (281, 282 exc. 2825, 284, 286-289).
		Petroleum refining (281).
		Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (29 exc. 291).
		Rubber products (30).
		Leather: tanned, curried, and finished (311).
		Footwear, except rubber (313, 314).
		Leather products, except footwear (312, 315-317, 319).
Not specified manufacturing industries.....	Not specified manufacturing industries.....	Not specified manufacturing industries. <sup>5</sup>
Railroads and railway express service.....	Railroads and railway express service.....	Railroads and railway express service (40).
	Trucking service and warehousing.....	(Trucking service (421, 428).
	Taxicab service.....	(Warehousing and storage (422-425, 429).
	Water transportation.....	(Taxicab service (433).
	Air transportation.....	(Water transportation (44).
		(Air transportation (45).
		(Street railways and bus lines (41, 43 exc. 433).
		(Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines (46).
		(Services incidental to transportation (47).
Telecommunications.....	Telecommunications.....	(Telephone (wire and radio) (481).
		(Telegraph (wire and radio) (48 exc. 481).
		(Electric light and power * (491).
		(Electric-gas utilities * (493).
		(Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496).
		(Water supply (494).
		(Sanitary services (495).
		(Other and not specified utilities * (497).
Utilities and sanitary services.....	Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities.....	

For footnotes, see end of table.

## List A.—RELATIONSHIPS AMONG CONDENSED, INTERMEDIATE, AND DETAILED INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS USED IN THE 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION OF ALASKA—Continued

Condensed classification—31 items	Intermediate classification—56 items	Detailed classification—150 items
Wholesale trade.....	Wholesale trade.....	(Motor vehicles and equipment (501, 5111). Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502, 5112). Dry goods and apparel (503, 5113, 5132). Food and related products (504, 505, 5114, 5133, 5134, 514). Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment (506, 507, 5110). Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508, 5118, 5130). Petroleum products (512). Farm products—raw materials (5096, 5135). Miscellaneous wholesale trade (5091-5095, 5097-5099 <sup>1</sup> , 5115, 5117, 5119, 5137-5139 <sup>2</sup> ). Not specified wholesale trade. <sup>3</sup>
Food & dairy products stores & milk retailing.....	Food and dairy products stores, and milk retailing.....	(Food stores, except dairy products (54 exc. 545). Dairy products stores and milk retailing (545).
Eating and drinking places.....	Eating and drinking places.....	Eating and drinking places (58).
	(General merchandise and five and ten cent stores.....	(General merchandise stores (53 exc. 533). Five and ten cent stores (533).
	Apparel and accessories stores.....	Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (56 exc. 566). Shoe stores (566).
	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores.....	Furniture and housefurnishings stores (571). Household appliance and radio stores (572).
Other retail trade.....	Motor vehicle and accessories retailing, and gasoline service stations.....	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (55 exc. 554). Gasoline service stations (554).
	Drug stores.....	Drug stores (591).
	Hardware, farm implement, and building material retailing.....	Hardware and farm implement stores (525). Lumber and building material retailing (52 exc. 525). Liquor stores (592). Retail florists (592). Jewelry stores (597).
	All other retail trade.....	Fuel and ice retailing (598). Miscellaneous retail stores (593-596, 599 exc. 5992). Not specified retail trade. <sup>4</sup>
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	(Banking and other finance.....	(Banking and credit agencies (60, 61). Security and commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67).
	Insurance and real estate.....	Insurance (63, 64). Real estate <sup>5</sup> (65). Real estate-insurance-law offices <sup>6</sup> (66).
Business and repair services.....	(Business services.....	(Advertising (731). Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (737). Miscellaneous business services (732-736, 739).
	Automobile repair services and garages.....	Automobile repair services and garages (76).
	Miscellaneous repair services.....	Miscellaneous repair services (76).
Private households.....	Private households.....	Private households (88).
Hotels and lodging places.....	Hotels and lodging places.....	Hotels and lodging places (70).
Other personal services.....	(Laundry, cleaning, and dyeing services.....	(Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services (721, 722, 727 <sup>7</sup> ). Dressmaking shops (727 <sup>7</sup> ). Shoe repair shops (725).
	All other personal services.....	Miscellaneous personal services (723, 724, 726, 729).
Entertainment and recreation services.....	Entertainment and recreation services.....	(Radio broadcasting and television (77). Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792). Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors (793). Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794-796, 799).
Medical and other health services.....	Medical and other health services.....	(Medical and other health services, except hospitals (80 exc. 806). Hospitals (806).
Educational services.....	(Educational services, government.....	Educational services, government } (82, 84). Educational services, private.....
Other professional and related services.....	(Welfare, religious, and membership organizations.....	(Welfare and religious services (866, 867). Nonprofit membership organizations (861-865, 869). Legal services (81).
	Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services.....	Engineering and architectural services (891). Miscellaneous professional and related services (89 exc. 891).
Postal service.....	Postal service.....	Postal service
Federal public administration.....	Federal public administration.....	Federal public administration } (90 <sup>8</sup> ).
Territorial and local public administration.....	Territorial and local public administration.....	(Territorial public administration Local public administration
Industry not reported.....	Industry not reported.....	Industry not reported (90).

NOTE.—See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, Vol. I, *Manufacturing Industries*, Part 1 (November 1945 edition); and Vol. II, *Nonmanufacturing Industries* (May 1949 edition), Washington, D. C.

- <sup>1</sup> Components of SIC categories 3392 and 3399 are allocated between "Other primary iron and steel industries" and "Primary nonferrous industries" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.  
<sup>2</sup> Components of SIC categories 3463 and 3499 are allocated between "Fabricated steel products" and "Fabricated nonferrous metal products" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.  
<sup>3</sup> In the Population Census system, "not specified" categories were set up within certain groups to take care of schedule returns which were not sufficiently precise for allocation to a specific category within the group.  
<sup>4</sup> "Electric light and power" and "Electric-gas utilities" are combined into a single category in the Volume II tables on detailed industry.  
<sup>5</sup> Components of SIC categories 8099 and 8139 are allocated by type of merchandise to the appropriate Population Census wholesale trade category, wherever possible.  
<sup>6</sup> "Real estate" and "Real estate-insurance-law offices" are combined into a single category in the Volume II tables on detailed industry.  
<sup>7</sup> Dressmaking shops are shown separately from the rest of SIC category 7271, which is included in "Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services."  
<sup>8</sup> See text for explanation of basic difference between SIC and Population Census in classification of government workers.

In the separation of "Managers, officials, and proprietors (n. e. c.)" by class of worker into salaried and self-employed components, the small number of unpaid family workers in this occupation group is included in the self-employed component. Since the data presented in the occupation tables refer only to civilians, the category "Members of the armed forces" shown in table 46 is limited to veterans seeking work.

**Relation to DOT classification.**—The Population Census occupational classification is generally comparable with the system used in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT).<sup>2</sup> The two systems, however, are designed to meet different needs and to be used under different circumstances. The DOT system is much more detailed than the Bureau of the Census system, and it also calls for many types of distinctions which cannot be met by census information.

### Industry

The industry information presented here was derived from answers to the question, "What kind of business or industry was he working in?"

**Classification system.**—The industrial classification system developed from the 1950 Census of Population of Alaska consists of 150 categories. For the detailed industry table in Chapter C, a few categories were combined, and the detailed industry list used here consists of 148 categories (table 50). The composition of each of the detailed categories (except those specially established for Alaska) is shown in the publication, United States Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950.

In Chapter B, the industry data are based on a condensed classification of 31 groups. In the cross-classification of industry by age, race, class of worker, major occupation group, weeks worked, and income shown in Chapter C, an intermediate classification of 56 categories has been used (tables 51 to 55). Both the 31-item and 56-item classifications represent selections and combinations of the categories in the detailed system. The relationships among these three levels of classification are shown in list A.

**Relation to Standard Industrial Classification.**—List A shows for each Population Census category the code designation of the similar category or categories in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). This relationship is presented here for general information purposes only and does not imply complete comparability. The SIC, which was developed under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget, is designed for the classification of industry reports from establishments. These reports are, by their nature and degree of detail, considerably different from industry reports obtained from household enumerations such as the Population Census. As a result, many distinctions called for in the SIC cannot be observed in the Population Census. Furthermore, the needs which the Population Census data are designed to meet frequently differ from the needs which the establishment data meet. Perhaps the most basic difference between the two systems is in the allocation of government workers. The SIC classifies all government agencies in a single major group, whereas the Population Census industrial classification system allocates them among the various groups according to type of activity, as explained in the next paragraph.

**Definition of "Public administration."**—The major group "Public administration" includes only those activities which are uniquely governmental functions, such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. For example, persons employed

by a hospital are classified in the "Hospitals" category, regardless of whether they are paid from private or public funds. The total number of government workers is presented here in the data on class of worker. Of particular significance in this connection is the cross-classification of industry by class of worker (table 51).

**Relation to certain occupation groups.**—In the Population Census classification systems, the industry category "Agriculture, except hunting and trapping" is somewhat more inclusive than the total of the two major occupation groups, "Farmers and farm managers" and "Farm laborers and foremen." The industry category includes, in addition to all persons in these two major occupation groups, (a) persons employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, and bookkeeper, and (b) persons engaged in agricultural activities other than strictly farm operation, such as crop spraying and landscape gardening. Similarly, the industry category "Private households" is somewhat more inclusive than the major occupation group "Private household workers." In addition to the housekeepers, laundresses, and miscellaneous types of domestic workers covered by the major occupation group, the industry category includes persons in occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary, if they are employed by private households.

### Class of Worker

The class-of-worker information, as noted above, refers to the same job as does the occupation and industry information. The allocation of a person to a particular class-of-worker category is basically independent, however, of the occupation or industry in which he worked. The classification by class of worker consists of four categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers.*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

2. *Government workers.*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit (Federal, Territorial, or local), regardless of the activity which the particular agency carried on.

3. *Self-employed workers.*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm either as an owner or tenant. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own. Persons paid to manage businesses or farms owned by other persons or by corporations, on the other hand, are classified as private wage and salary workers (or, in some few cases, as government workers).

4. *Unpaid family workers.*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

The relatively small number of employed persons for whom class of worker was not reported has been included among private wage and salary workers unless there was evidence on the census schedule that they should have been classified in one of the other class-of-worker categories.

### Quality of Data

The omission from the labor force of some workers (mainly youths, women, and part-time workers), as explained in the section on "Employment status," has probably resulted in an understatement in many of the occupation, industry, and class-of-worker figures. Another factor to be considered in the interpretation of these data is that enumerators sometimes returned occupation and industry designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise allocation; in many such cases, however, satisfactory assignment was made through the use of supplementary information. The basic document used in the allocation of the schedule returns of occupation and industry to the appropriate categories of the classification systems is the publication, United States Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C.

<sup>2</sup> See U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, Second Edition, Vols. I and II, Washington, D. C., 1949.

Although the number of misclassifications probably does not have any serious effect on the usefulness of most of the data, there are a few cases where relatively small numbers of erroneous returns may produce what might be regarded as a serious misstatement of the facts. These cases relate mainly to the numbers of women and children shown in occupations which are unusual for such persons, and to the government workers shown in industries that are ordinarily not carried on by government agencies. Some of the more obvious misclassifications have been adjusted, but it was not possible to perform a complete review of the data for small discrepancies.

#### Comparability

**Earlier census data.**—The changes in schedule design and interviewing techniques for the labor force questions, as explained in the section on "Employment status," probably have little effect on comparability between 1939 and 1950 for the several occupation and industry categories. Comparability may be seriously affected, however, for those occupations and industries with significant numbers of seasonal workers by the fact that the 1939 data refer to the latter part of September, whereas the 1950 data refer, for the most part, to April. In regard to the occupational and industrial classifications, the systems used in 1939 are basically the same as those of 1950, although there are a number of differences in the specific content of particular groups, as well as several differences in titles. Chapter B presents 1939 occupation and industry data for employed persons, adjusted to achieve comparability with the 1950 classification systems and to eliminate members of the armed forces who were included among employed persons in 1939.

The occupation data shown in the reports prior to 1939 are not entirely comparable with the 1950 data presented here. One element of incomparability is the difference in defining the economically active population, as explained in the section on "Employment status." Another element of incomparability is the difference in classification systems. Although the data necessary to adjust for the classification changes are mostly unavailable, some further information can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census.

**Other data.**—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, as well as by many of the factors described in the paragraph on comparability with other employment data in the section on "Employment status."

### INCOME

#### Definitions

**Components of income.**—Income, as defined in the 1950 Census, is the sum of money received from wages or salaries, net income (or loss) from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The figures in this report represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Information was requested of all persons on the following income categories: (a) The amount of money wages or salary received in 1949; (b) the amount of net money income received from self-

employment in 1949; and (c) the amount of other money income received in 1949. Specific definitions of these three categories are as follows:

**Wages or salary.**—This is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned.

**Self-employment income.**—This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account or as an unincorporated employer. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include the cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes, etc.

**Income other than earnings.**—This includes money income received from sources other than wages or salary and self-employment, such as net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities.

This volume presents information on the income of all persons 14 years of age and over.

#### Quality of the Income Data

The figures in this census, as in all field surveys of income, are subject to errors of response and nonreporting. In most cases the schedule entries for income are based not on records but on memory, usually that of the housewife. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misunderstanding of the income questions or misrepresentation.

Although the 1950 Census income data are subject to these limitations for continental United States, they appear to be of about the same quality as those obtained from the Current Population Survey, which has provided a consistent series of national estimates of the distribution of consumer income each year since 1944.

#### Comparability

**Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance wage record data.**—The wage or salary data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from the wage records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for several reasons. The coverage of the wage record data for 1949 is less inclusive than the 1950 Census data because of the exclusion of the wages or salaries of such groups as domestic servants, farm laborers, governmental employees, and employees of nonprofit institutions. Furthermore, no wages or salaries received from any one employer in excess of \$3,000 in 1949 are covered by the wage record data. Finally, because the Bureau of the Census data are obtained by household interviews, they will differ from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance wage record data which are based upon employers' reports.

**Income tax data.**—The income data shown here are not directly comparable with statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of tax statistics is less inclusive because of exemptions of persons with small incomes. Furthermore, some tax returns are filed as joint returns; and, consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.